

Media Framing: A rhetorical technique of mass media language in *Republika*, *Kompas*, and *Jawa Pos* newspapers

Muchamad Adam Basori

mbasori09@bsi.uin-malang.ac.id

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang

Abstract

A national test of civil servant candidates are followed by millions of people in Indonesia, as the test is prestigious to select test takers who will be officially accepted in Ministry of State for Administrative Reform and Bureaucracy, Indonesia Government. Newspapers texts frame our mental structures that shape the way we see the national test of civil servant candidates reported in 2013. The test information can further clearly be comprehended in finding the actor position of civil servant candidates in the discourse of *Republika*, *Kompas*, and *Jawa Pos* newspapers. This research is to obtain understanding clearly on the position of actors of civil servant candidates in newspaper discourses. Based on the background of the research and its objectives, the problem is formulated into the following question: How were civil servant candidates positioned in the national test of civil servant candidates by newspaper texts: *Republika*, *Kompas*, *Jawa Pos* at 4 November 2013? The research used qualitative content analysis, which was conducted in the interpretative method of text symbolic messages, particularly on newspaper texts. The researcher focuses his analysis on newspaper text interpretation to uncover latent messages from virtual reality to critique and transformation as well as social structures, in which contextual and social relations found varied in the time of the research. The results of the research show that *Republika* and *Kompas* used similar discourse strategies reflected in exclusion and inclusion subcategories, even though their framing clauses were varied. Meanwhile, *Jawa Pos* published the news report found more representative of civil servant candidates' behaviour than the two newspaper reports. Interestingly, *Republika* and *Kompas* persuaded readers by an argumentative-descriptive text type, while *Jawa Pos* used a descriptive-narrative one. All three

newspaper texts uniquely presented factual information of the national test identification and described its characteristics.

Keywords: newspaper report, discourse strategies, actor position of civil servant candidates, text types, actor representation

1.1 Introduction

A national test of civil servant candidates are followed by millions of people in Indonesia, as the test is prestigious to select test takers who will be officially accepted in Ministry of State for Administrative Reform and Bureaucracy. Newspapers texts are one of update information in relation to the national test of civil servant candidates reported in 2013. The test information can further clearly be comprehended in finding the actor position of civil servant candidates in the discourse of *Republika*, *Kompas*, and *Jawa Pos* Indonesian newspapers.

The three newspapers selected in the study are *Republika*, *Kompas*, and *Jawa Pos* newspapers. The newspapers represent most valuable current information. *Republika* represents Islamic values, *Kompas* does show nationalism (Badara, 2012, p. 63), and *Jawa Pos* indicates youth representation (www.jawapos.com/profile). The selection considers values in relation to discourse analysis aspects (Durrant & Lambrou, 2009, p. 26). In addition, according to Durrant and Lambrou that texts represent ideologies, which are purposively intended to manipulate readers to certain objectives.

The selected newspapers represent different types of readers, and the newspapers are published in reader-based ideologies. *Republika* is published and intended for Indonesian Muslims in common; *Kompas* designed in politics, economic and social mid-high perspectives (Badara, 2012, p. 63), and *Jawa Pos* is for those who are concerned with youth-level people' perspectives.

1.2 Research Objectives

This study is to obtain understanding clearly on the position of actors of civil servant candidates in newspaper discourses. The aim of the study can be specifically divided into the following objectives:

1. The actor position of civil servant candidates in the discourse of *Republika, Kompas, and Jawa Pos* newspapers.
2. Text type used in the discourse of *Republika, Kompas, and Jawa Pos* newspapers.
3. Representation the actor position of civil servant candidates in the discourse of *Republika, Kompas, and Jawa Pos* newspapers.

1.3 Research Questions

Based on the background of the research and its objectives, the problem is formulated into the following question:

How were civil servant candidates positioned in the national test of civil servant candidates by newspaper texts: *Republika, Kompas, Jawa Pos* at 4 November 2013?

The general question can be specified into following detailed questions.

1. How did a newspaper position the actor of civil servant candidates in newspaper discourse? The question can further be specified into three sub questions.
 - a. How did *Republika* position the actor of civil servant candidates in newspaper discourse?
 - b. How did *Kompas* position the actor of civil servant candidates in newspaper discourse?
 - c. How did *Jawa Pos* position the actor of civil servant candidates in newspaper discourse?
2. What was text type used in newspaper discourse? The question can further be specified into three sub questions.
 - a. What was text type used in *Republika* discourse?
 - b. What was text type used in *Kompas* discourse?
 - c. What was text type used in *Jawa Pos* discourse?
3. How were civil servant candidates represented in in newspaper discourse? The question can further be specified into three sub questions.
 - a. How were civil servant candidates represented in *Republika* discourse?
 - b. How were civil servant candidates represented in *Kompas* discourse?
 - c. How were civil servant candidates represented in *Jawa Pos* discourse?

1.4 Research Method

In response to the research problems and aims, the research used qualitative content analysis, which was conducted in the interpretative method of text symbolic messages, particularly on newspaper texts (Krippendoff, 1980, p. 22; Eriyanto, 2001, p. 337). The text messages symbolize latent meanings or contextual main ideas.

In the study, the messages can be categorised into social, economic, political, ideological and gender aspects, in which the aspects might influence newspaper text production. In contrast, the contextual main ideas related to economic, social, cultural, historical, gender aspects inevitably impact on the newspaper discourse.

The researcher focuses his analysis on the following detailed method:

- a. the researcher focuses on interpretation;
- b. this research is conducted to uncover latent messages;
- c. the researcher uses macro and micro analyses, and
- d. the research is not study-based generalisation, meaning this study is not based on generalisation.

However, the research is based-assumption on its uniqueness, in which contextual and social relations found varied in the time of the research.

The interpretative method used in the analysis on newspaper texts is in relation to critical approach (Fairclough, 1997, p. 98). The approach is mainly focused to reveal hidden messages from virtual reality to critique and transformation to social structures (Krippendoff, 1980, p. 22). The method used in this research does disclose latent content, which is generally found in newspaper text production.

1.5 Data Collection

Data were collected from three different newspapers: *Republika*, *Kompas*, *Jawa Pos* at 4 November 2013. Each newspaper text was selected due to their press report on the national test of civil servant candidates conducted at 3 November 2013. The researcher purposively selected the data in three different newspapers. Each news text represents one news publication of each newspaper on the date of collected

data. Therefore, three news texts were collected. The newspaper did no longer publish further information in relation to the national test of civil servant candidates. The researcher, accordingly, recorded the data only at 4 November 2013.

1.6 Research Instrument

Considering this qualitative research, data collection, analysis, and interpretation are under simultaneously scrutinized. The researcher used a table of text analysis connected with the research question subcategories.

No	Discourse Strategies		The position of civil servant candidates in newspaper texts		Text Types	Representation of the actor (civil servant candidates)
	Exclusion	Inclusion	Marginal	Reported as it is		
1						
2						
3						
4						

1.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The research used an approach critical discourse analysis to obtain text comprehension by Fairclough's model of text analysis.

Firstly, the researcher descriptively analysed discourse strategies used in a newspaper, in which in this phase was independently explained. Secondly, the researcher interpreted the data results of the first phase in relation to thematic progression. Finally, the researcher discussed the data results of the first and second phases to reveal the position, text type, and representation of civil servant candidates in the national test reported in newspaper texts.

Generally, theories used in this research are discourse analysis and grammar in news report. In other words, hidden messages in newspaper texts can be uncovered through paragraphs.

Results of data analysis had been confirmed by triangulation source as a language expert who comes from Balai Bahasa West Java Province. She, Ade Mulyanah, states that SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics) has currently been used widely in capturing hidden messages of newspaper texts related to politics, economics, society. She provided valuable inputs and comments when the researcher met her in CONEST 10 (The Tenth Conference on English Studies), Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya, Jakarta at 7-8 November 2013.

1.7.1 Data Analysis

1. Republika, Monday, 4 November 2013, p. 1

No	Discourse Strategies		The position of civil servant candidates in newspaper texts		Text Types	Representation of the actor (civil servant candidates)
	Exclusion	Inclusion	Marginal	Reported as it is		
1	Passivation (News Head)	Indifference (PNS)	The candidates, the selection system test	Seleksi <u>PNS</u> rawan <u>diintervensi</u>	Recount-Hortatory-descriptive-exposition	Implicitly stated
2	Nominalisation (News Lead)		the selection system test	Celah <u>penyelewengan</u> masih terbuka.		Not stated
3	Nominalisation (News Content: <u>Pelaksanaan</u>)		the selection system test	<u>Pelaksanaan</u> seleksi calon pegawai negeri sipil (CPNS) 2014 berlangsung lebih ketat dengan tes komputerisasi. (Par.1 S.1)		Not stated
4	Passivation (News Content: diinterupsi)	Identification (sistem terbaru, yang)	The new selection system test <i>to obtain a good result with no nepotism and collusion</i>	Untuk mendapatkan PNS yang baik juga perlu syarat lain, yakni <u>sistem terbaru</u> itu tidak rentan diselewengkan atau mudah <u>diinterupsi</u> oleh kepentingan-kepentingan yang bersifat nepotis dan kolutis . (Par.2 S.2)		Implicitly stated

5		Indifference (pengawasan masyarakat sipil)	People in society	Selain itu, kata dia, perlu kecermatan dan <u>pengawasan masyarakat sipil</u> terhadap setiap tahapan tes. (Par.3 S.2)		Not stated
6	Nominalisation (News Content: <u>Penyelewengan</u> , <u>pendaftaran</u>); Passivation (News content: diserahkan); Assimilation (news content: pegawai); Individualisation (News content: peserta tes)		The registration system to civil servant candidates, the candidates as <i>objects</i> , The corrupt system objected to general categorisation into specific one	Namun, masih ada celah <u>penyelewengan</u> , misalnya, pada proses <u>pendaftaran peserta</u> . Terlebih, tahap <u>pendaftaran</u> ini <i>diserahkan</i> pada instansi masing-masing. Praktik nepotisme juga bisa terjadi ketika memprioritaskan pegawai honorer menjadi peserta tes . (Par.4 S.2-4)		Explicitly stated (peserta; pegawai honorer)
7	Nominalisation (News Content: <u>Pelaksanaan</u>)		The two selection test system objected to civil servant candidates	<u>Pelaksanaan</u> tes CPNS berlangsung dengan dua metode, yakni mengerjakan soal secara langsung dari computer (computer assisted tes/CAT) dan melalui lembar jawaban computer (LJK). (Par.5 S.1)		Implicitly stated
8	Nominalisation (News Content: <u>Pelaksanaan</u>); Passivation (news content: dipusatkan)		The specific selection test system	<u>Pelaksanaan</u> tes kompetensi dasar (TKD) menggunakan LJK berlangsung secara serentak dan <i>dipusatkan</i> di Gelora Bung Karno, Jakarta. (Par.6 S.1)		Implicitly stated

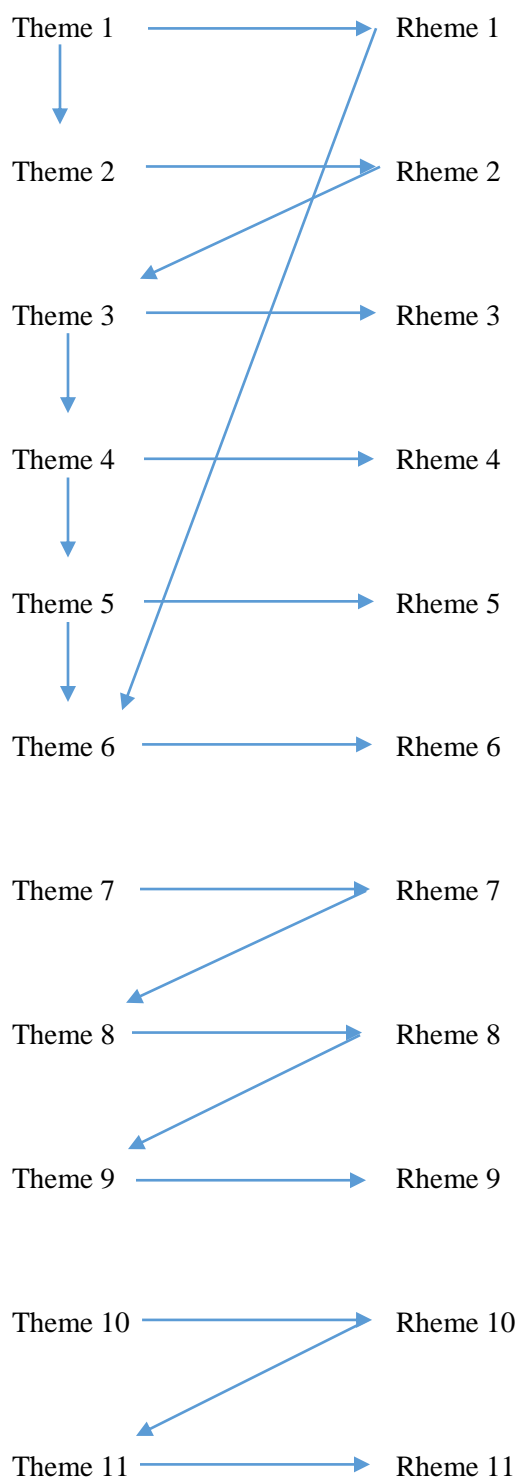
9	Passivation (news content: diikuti)	Identification (<i>yang</i>)	<i>The candidates</i> are objected.	TKD yang <u>diikuti</u> oleh 1. 612. 854 peserta, terdiri atas 963.872 peserta dari pelamar umum dan 648. 982 tenaga honorer kategori II. (Par.6 S.2)		Explicitly stated (peserta: pelamar umum, pegawai honorer)
10		Objectivation (News content: intervensi dalam tes); Abstraction (news content: pihak-pihak)	<u>Interference</u> <u>becomes an object</u> ; <i>anyone</i> who is objected to interfere the test implementation	Sekretaris Kementerian Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi Tasdik Kinanto memastikan tidak ada <u>intervensi dalam tes</u> . “Kami tidak akan menoleransi <i>pihak-pihak</i> yang berusaha melakukan kecurangan dalam seleksi PNS, mulai dari hulu ke hilir,” ujar Tasdik, kemarin. (Par.7 S.1-2)		Not stated

Reconstructed Sentences of Thematic Progression

No	Theme	Rheme
1	Pelaksanaan seleksi calon pegawai negeri sipil (CPNS) 2014	berlangsung lebih ketat dengan tes komputerisasi
2	Untuk mendapatkan PNS yang baik juga perlu syarat lain, yakni sistem terbaru itu	tidak rentan diselewengkan atau mudah diinterupsi oleh kepentingan-kepentingan yang bersifat nepotis dan kolutis .
3	Selain itu, kata dia,	perlu kecermatan dan pengawalan masyarakat sipil terhadap setiap tahapan tes.

4	Namun, misalnya, pada proses pendaftaran peserta.	masih ada celah penyelewengan,
5	Terlebih, tahap pendaftaran ini	diserahkan pada instansi masing-masing.
6	Praktik nepotisme juga	bisa terjadi ketika memprioritaskan pegawai honorer menjadi peserta tes.
7	Pelaksanaan tes CPNS berlangsung dengan dua metode,	yakni mengerjakan soal secara langsung dari computer (computer assisted tes/CAT) dan melalui lembar jawaban computer (LJK).
8	Pelaksanaan tes kompetensi dasar (TKD)	menggunakan LJK berlangsung secara serentak dan dipusatkan di Gelora Bung Karno, Jakarta.
9	TKD yang diikuti oleh 1. 612. 854 peserta,	terdiri atas 963.872 peserta dari pelamar umum dan 648. 982 tenaga honorer kategori II.
10	Sekretaris Kementerian Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi Tasdik Kinanto	memastikan tidak ada intervensi dalam tes.
11	Kami	tidak akan menoleransi pihak-pihak yang berusaha melakukan kecurangan dalam seleksi PNS, mulai dari hulu ke hilir

Thematic Progression Summary



In the text, *pelaksanaan*, *sistem terbaru* and *Tasdik Kinanto* are the predominant Themes, appearing in clauses (Pelaksanaan 1, 7, 8, 9), (sistem terbaru 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), and (Tasdik Kinanto 10 and 11). The signposts (Textual) used in the text are *Selain itu*, *Namun*, *misalnya*, *Terlebih*, *juga*, drawing the pattern of one side argument. Meanwhile, another argument (Topical) is clearly stated by Theme 10 and 11.

2. Kompas Monday, 4 November 2013, p. 4

No	Discourse Strategies		The position of civil servant candidates in newspaper texts		Text Types	Representation of the actor (civil servant candidates)
	Exclusion	Inclusion	Marginal	Reported as it is		
1				Seleksi CPNS	Recount-	Not stated
2	Nominalisation (News lead: Percaloan)		The selection test system implementation	Percaloan masih terjadi	Descriptive- exposition- discussion	Not stated
3	Passivation (News content: dilakukan terpusat, ditemukan); Nominalisation (News content: percaloan, manipulasi)		The selection test system implementation	Kendati pemindaian dan penilaian <u>dilakukan terpusat</u> , masih saja <u>ditemukan</u> upaya <i>percaloan</i> dan <i>manipulasi</i> data. (Par.1 S.2)		Not stated
4		Nomination (news content: orang-orang lama); Identification (news content: <i>yang</i>)	'old' staff is objected into a specific identification on the implementation of selection test	Niat pemerintah pusat mengadakan system CAT (seleksi berbasis penilaian dengan komputerisasi sudah cukup baik, tapi pasti akan ada tantangan dari <u>orang-orang lama</u> yang selama ini menikmati hasil dari perekrutan CPNS yang tidak transparan. (Par.3 S.1)		Not stated
5	Passivation (News content: dilangsungkan, diikuti,		The implementation of selection test is objected. The civil servant	Menurut Kepala Badan Kepegawaian Nasional Eko Sutrisno, seleksi CPNS <u>dilangsungkan</u> secara serentak di seluruh		Explicitly stated (pelamar umum, tenaga honorer K2

	diangkat, dibayar)		candidates become the object of the test being implemented.	Indonesia. Seleksi <u>diikuti</u> sekitar 1,2 juta <i>pelamar</i> <i>umum</i> dan 650.000 <i>tenaga</i> <i>honoror K2</i> , yaitu pegawai yang <u>diangkat</u> sampai 31 Desember 2014 dan <u>dibayar</u> bukan dari APBN/APBD. (Par.4 S.1-2)		
6	Passivation (News content: disebutkan, diperlukan)	Indetermination (news content: kandidat)	The announcement is an object; a candidate becomes a particular example of anonymity.	Contohnya, di pengumuman perekrutan Kementerian Sosial <u>disebutkan diperlukan</u> sarjana sosial yang tak spesifik, tetapi ada <i>kandidat</i> yang tak lolos verifikasi administrasi. (Par.7 S.2)		Not stated
7	Nominalisation (news content: <i>Dikhawatirkan</i> , tak spesifiknya bidang pelamar menjadi celah meminimalkan pesaing untuk 'jagoan' yang sudah <i>disiapkan</i> ,” ungkap Nida.) Passivation (news content: <i>Dikhawatirkan</i> , disiapkan)	Indetermination (news content: jagoan)	The inappropriate field of study (as an object) may replace an intended expertise.	<i>Dikhawatirkan</i> , tak spesifiknya bidang pelamar menjadi celah meminimalkan pesaing untuk 'jagoan' yang sudah <i>disiapkan</i> ,” ungkap Nida. (Par.8 S.1)		Implicitly stated

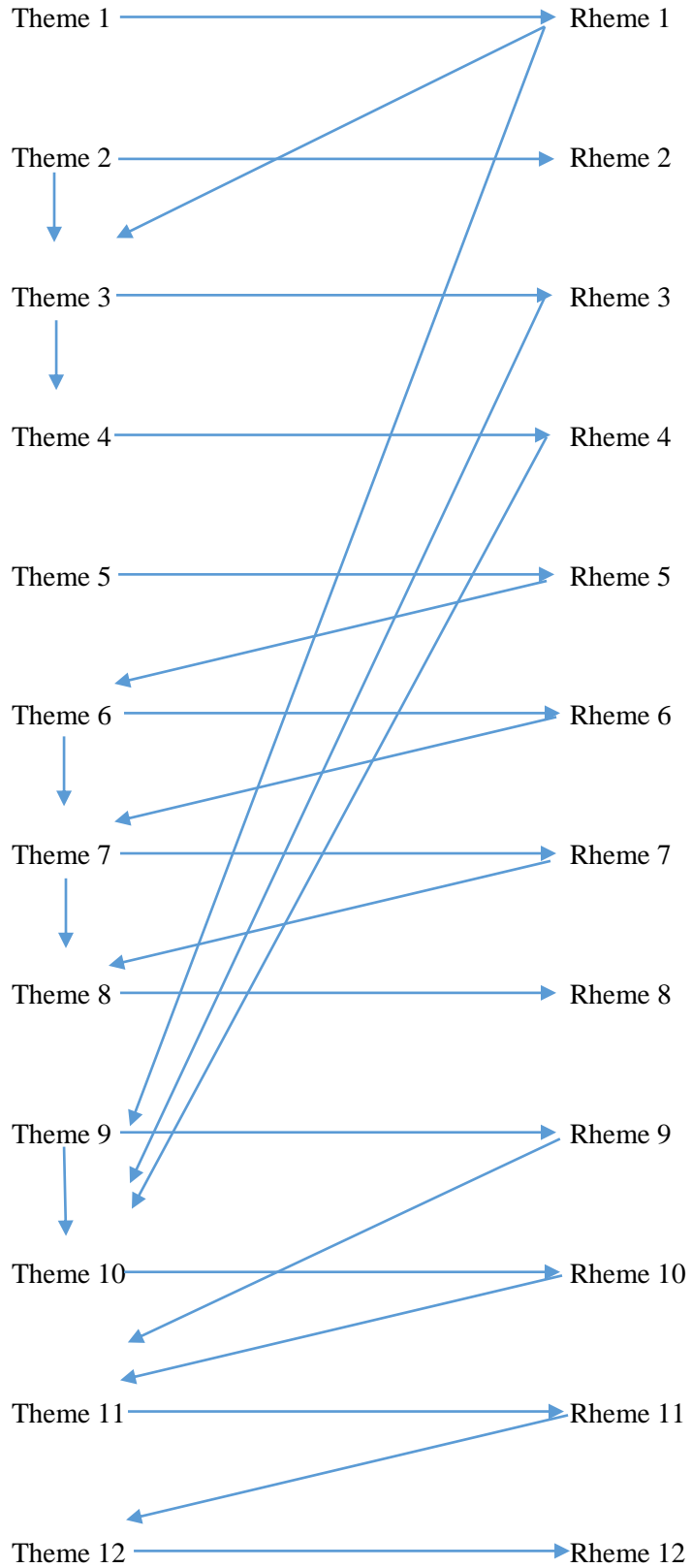
8	Passivation (news content: diminta, digeser)		The civil servant candidate/s is/are object to money politics.	Nida mencontohkan, tenaga honorar K2 di salahsatu instansi RSUD di Kota Probolinggo diminta membayar Rp 100 juta supaya namanya tak digeser dari daftar K2. (Par.9 S.1)		Explicitly stated (tenaga honorar K2)
---	---	--	---	---	--	---

Reconstructed Sentences of Thematic Progression

No	Theme	Rheme
1	Upaya percaloan dan manipulasi data	masih saja ditemukan kendati pemindaian dan penilaian dilakukan terpusat
2	Niat pemerintah pusat	mengadakan system CAT (seleksi berbasis penilaian dengan komputerisasi sudah cukup baik,
3	tapi pasti	akan ada tantangan dari orang-orang lama
4	yang selama ini	menikmati hasil dari perekrutan CPNS yang tidak transparan.
5	Menurut Kepala Badan Kepegawaian Nasional Eko Sutrisno, seleksi CPNS	dilaksanakan secara serentak di seluruh Indonesia.
6	Seleksi	diikuti sekitar 1,2 juta pelamar umum dan 650.000 tenaga honorar K2, yaitu pegawai
7	yang	diangkat sampai 31 Desember 2014
8	dan	dibayar bukan dari APBN/APBD.
9	Contohnya, di pengumuman perekrutan Kementerian Sosial	disebutkan diperlukan sarjana sosial yang tak spesifik,
10	tetapi ada kandidat	yang tak lolos verifikasi administrasi.
11	Dikhawatirkan, tak spesifiknya bidang pelamar	menjadi celah meminimalkan pesaing untuk 'jagoan' yang sudah disiapkan

12	Nida mencontohkan, tenaga honorer K2 di salahsatu instansi RSUD di Kota Probolinggo	diminta membayar Rp 100 juta supaya namanya tak digeser dari daftar K2
----	---	--

Thematic Progression Summary



In the text above, (Upaya percaloan dan manipulasi data 1, 3, 4) (Seleksi 5, 6, 7, 8) (perekrutan 9, 10, 11, 12) are predominant Themes. *Tapi, yang selama ini, yang, dan, contohnya, tetapi* textually signposted progression of the text. One argument is shown in clauses 1, 3, 4. Meanwhile, the factual information is presented in clauses 5, 6, 7, 8. Unlike clauses 1 – 8, the clauses 9 -12 indicate another point of view, appearing clauses 1, 3, 4 supports clause 11, which shows the topical clause of the text.

3. Jawa Pos, Monday, 4 November 2013, p. 1 and 15

No	Discourse Strategies		The position of civil servant candidates in newspaper texts		Text Types	Representation of the actor (civil servant candidates)
	Exclusion	Inclusion	Marginal	Reported as it is		
1				1,6 Juta Warga Bersaing Jadi Pegawai Negara	Recount- Information report- discussion	Explicitly stated
2				Kemen PAN-RB Klaim Tes CPNS Bebas KKN		Not stated
3	Nominalisation (News content: pendapat, Mulai masih adanya suap hingga titipan keluarga atau relasi pimpinan instansi.	Abstraction (news content: pihak-pihak)	The civil candidate may be object to bribery, as anyone may fraud the test.	Sekretaris Kemen PAN-RB Tasdik Kinanto menambahkan, masih saja bermunculan <u>pendapat miring</u> terkait dengan seleksi CPNS. <u>Mulai masih adanya suap hingga titipan keluarga atau relasi pimpinan instansi.</u> Dia menyatakan, pemerintah telah bertekad mewujudkan seleksi CPNS baru yang bersih, objektif, transparan, adil, dan bebas dari KKN. “Kami tidak akan menoleransi <i>pihak-pihak</i> yang berusaha melakukan kecurangan dalam seleksi CPNS ini. Mulai hulu sampai hilir,” tegasnya. (Par.5 S.1-4)		Implicitly stated
4	Nominalisation (news content: kepedulian	Identification (news content: pihak yang)	People’s attention on the test fraudulence	Tasdik mengapresiasi <u>kepedulian masyarakat dengan ikut berpartisipasi</u>		Explicitly stated

	masyarakat dengan ikut berpartisipasi mengawasi dan mencegah tindak kekurangan tes CPNS)	Assimilation (news content: pelamar)	is the object, while the person (Tasdik) shows respect of the attention. The candidates are the actor	<u>mengawasi dan mencegah tindak kekurangan tes CPNS</u> . Tasdik tidak memungkiri pihak yang berusaha minta tolong dan sejenisnya terkait dengan kelulusan tes CPNS. Dia mengatakan, <i>pelamar</i> harus berkonsentrasi belajar, tidak perlu merepotkan diri dengan upaya-upaya kotor itu. (Par.6 S.3)	
5	Nominalisation (news content: keseriusan pengawasan CPNS, pengolahan ujian) Passivation (news content: diacak)		The vigilant implementation of the test used random-access signal frequency during the test.	Tasdik mencontohkan, <u>keseriusan pengawasan CPNS</u> , antara lain, di lokasi <u>pengolahan ujian</u> . Di tempat itu panitia tidak bisa menggunakan telepon karena sudah <i>diacak</i> frekuensinya. (Par.7 S.2)	Not stated
6	Passivation (news content: diikuti, dinyatakan)		The candidates are object to the statement.	Ujian tersebut <i>diikuti</i> 12.575 peserta yang sebelumnya <i>dinyatakan</i> lolos seleksi administrasi. (Par.8 S.2)	Explicitly stated (peserta)
7	Passivation (news content: dihitung, ditelusuri)		The candidates are object to the statements.	Tetapi, ketika <i>dihitung</i> saat ujian, peserta yang hadir hanya sekitar 10.300 orang. Sisanya tidak datang. Setelah <i>ditelusuri</i> , banyak peserta ujian yang terjebak macet. Selain itu, peserta	Explicitly stated (peserta)

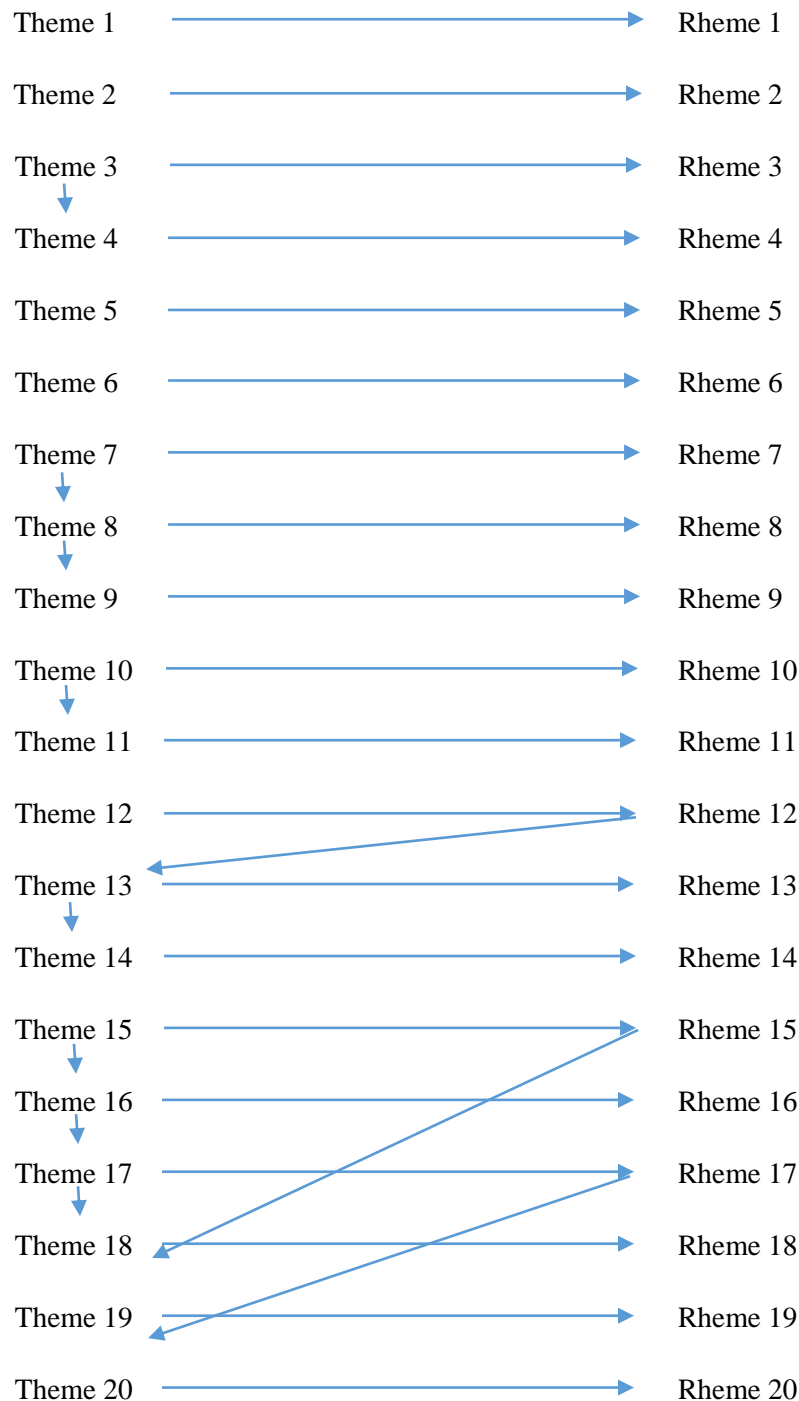
				dari luar Jakarta tidak tahu bahwa jalan sekitar SUGBK menjadi area <i>car free day</i> . (Par.9 S.1-4)		

Reconstructed Sentences of Thematic Progression

No	Theme	Rheme
1	1,6 Juta Warga	Bersaing Jadi Pegawai Negara
2	Kemen PAN-RB	Klaim Tes CPNS Bebas KKN
3	Sekretaris Kemen PAN-RB Tasdik Kinanto	masih saja bermunculan <u>pendapat miring</u> terkait dengan seleksi CPNS.
4	<u>Mulai</u>	<u>masih adanya suap hingga titipan keluarga atau relasi pimpinan instansi</u>
5	Dia	menyatakan, pemerintah telah bertekad mewujudkan seleksi CPNS baru yang bersih, objektif, transparan, adil, dan bebas dari KKN
6	Kami	tidak akan menoleransi <i>pihak-pihak</i> yang berusaha melakukan kecurangan dalam seleksi CPNS ini. Mulai hulu sampai hilir,
7	Tasdik	mengapresiasi <u>kepedulian masyarakat dengan ikut berpartisipasi mengawasi dan mencegah tindak kekurangan tes CPNS</u> .
8	Tasdik	tidak memungkiri pihak yang berusaha minta tolong
9	dan	sejenisnya terkait dengan kelulusan tes CPNS
10	Dia	mengatakan, <i>pelamar</i> harus berkonsentrasi belajar,
11		tidak perlu merepotkan diri dengan upaya-upaya kotor itu.
12	Tasdik	mencontohkan, <u>keseriusan pengawasan CPNS</u> , antara lain, di lokasi <u>pengolahan ujian</u>
13	Di tempat itu	panitia tidak bisa menggunakan telepon
14	karena	sudah <i>diacak</i> frekuensinya.

15	Ujian tersebut	<i>diikuti</i> 12.575 peserta
16	yang	sebelumnya <i>dinyatakan</i> lolos seleksi administrasi
17	Tetapi, peserta yang hadir	hanya sekitar 10.300 orang
18	ketika	<i>dihitung</i> saat ujian
19	Sisanya	tidak datang
20	banyak peserta ujian	yang terjebak macet setelah <i>ditelusuri</i>
21	Selain itu peserta dari luar Jakarta	tidak tahu bahwa jalan sekitar SUGBK menjadi area <i>car free day</i>

Thematic Progression Summary



In the text, Themes are predominantly showed in clauses (Tasdik Kinanto 7, 8, 9) and (Pelaksanaan Ujian 15, 16, 17, 18), which appear in clauses of the two different views; the former is a person's viewpoint, while the latter is the factual test implementation. These differences are presented smoothly by signposts on *dan*, *di*, *karena*, *yang*, *tetapi*, *selain itu*.

1.7.2 Findings and Discussion

By examining sequential and cumulative patterns of Themes, media rhetoric of three different newspapers indicate characteristics of a text:

1. The degree to which the messages of the text of Jawa Pos mesh with less an overarching concern than the two other newspapers;
2. The text interpreted in Kompas presents the messages, which mesh with an similar overarching purpose of Republika;
3. The text presented in Jawa Pos exhibits a more transparent design compared to Kompas, but a indirect connected to each Rheme. The Theme choices, however, are mostly well constructed.
4. The Republika text cohesion is between Kompas, which shows more complex, and Jawa Pos indicating an easier connection of Theme choices. These differences are affected by signpost representation of each text.

The Jawa Pos text is easily predictable because writer's points of view can be uncovered. In relation to each thematic progression of the three different texts, the Jawa Pos text, which has topical and textual Themes progress represents a predictable way of repeating the Theme over several clauses. However, the Kompas text and Republika do not construct a similar pattern of cohesion of the Jawa Pos text cohesion. They similarly present arguments and facts orderly, either by repeating the Thematic pattern over several clauses, or by incorporating the Rheme from one clause into the Theme of the next.

Considering structures of each text discussed, the actor position of civil servant candidates in the national selection test mostly shows an implicitly stated rhetoric. The Republika text has represented mostly in exclusion representation categories: Passivation and Nominalisation, even though several inclusive aspects used by a writer's opinion, showing the actor being imposed on. Uniquely, the text is constructed in Hortatory text type, representing suggestion on public readers, including the actor position implied in the text. The strategy used may indicate persuasive meanings that Government being implicitly stated is the actual player over the civil servant's position.

Apart from Republika, the Kompas text does also cover the governments who actually play behind the test implementation, but a writer did not apparently show them in most clauses. The writer did conceal the position-related governments as proven by Passivation and Nominalisation, making the text unclear. The clauses mostly conceal the actual actors (governments) in order that readers may be interested in reading the text, and at the same time, time limits the writer to write the text composition. In writing news report,

it is easily composed that the writer writes an object (civil servant candidates) compared to the actor (the government officer) in the text due to news investigation. Interestingly, the text does not contain hortatory type, but focuses on expository-discussion text. It presents different views and discusses each with an overarching support and evidence.

Unlike the two texts above, the Jawa Pos text does more present facts, as they are descriptively constructed in text cohesion. It represents the actor of civil servant candidates in an informative fact, indicating the text discussion on a more transparent recount design. It tells us facts and evidence noticeably, presenting factual information of the actor in the way classification of thematic concern and then description of mostly unrelated Rhemes. As mentioned, facts are the series of unrelated events in which Rhemes have proved in the text accordingly. However, the text shares mostly the exclusion: Passivation and Nominalisation, even though inclusion found in some clauses, compared with the other two texts above. The civil servant candidates are mostly implicitly stated in clauses, but subject to the news clauses.

1.8 Scope and Limitation

This research was a preliminary research, which was limited to a number of collected data and a short time of research.

1.9 Conclusion

The actor position of civil servants in the three different texts has been mostly, if not limited to, being marginalised. This implies a virtual division, on the one hand, the subjected actor position is dilapidated; on the other hand, the government which plays roles show an indirect good implication of concealed news report rhetoric. This strategy is commonly held by most the three news companies by euphemising language in use of media framing, that is persuading readers, but obscuring people's opinions.

References

- Badara, A. (2012). *Analisis Wacana: Teori, Metode, dan Penerapannya pada Wacana Media*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Durrant, A and Lambrou, M. (2009). *Language and Media*. New York: Routledge.
- Eriyanto. (2001). *Analisis Wacana: Pengantar Analisis Teks Media*. Yogyakarta: LKIS.
- Fairclough, N. (1997). *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language*. London-New York: Longman.
- Krippendorff, K. (1980). *Content Analysis: An Introduction to its Methodology*. London: Sage Publication.